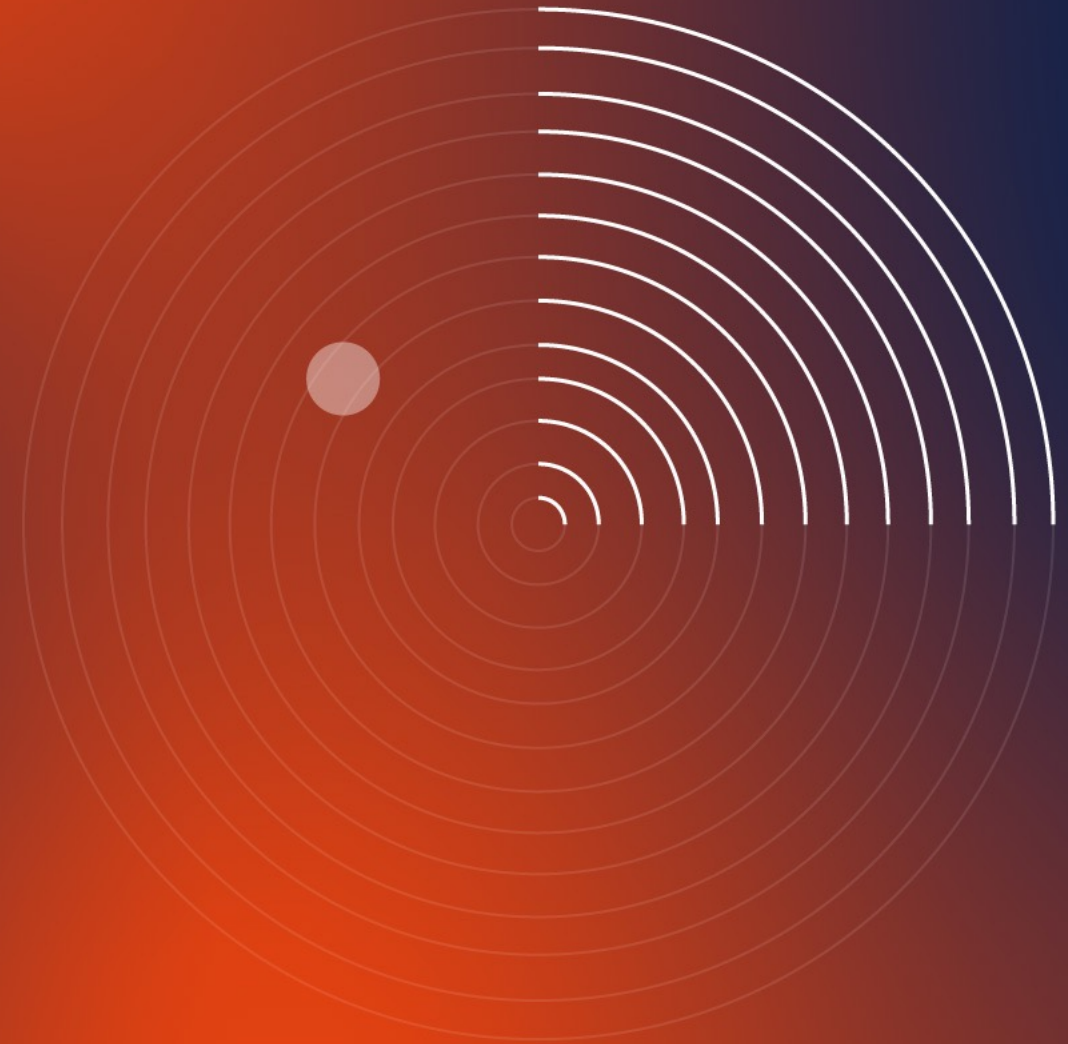


Key pillars for effective CSIRT establishment



About me: **Dr Tadas Jakstas**
Team lead, cybersecurity capacity building at **NRD Cyber Security**

10 years of experience in managing cybersecurity capacity/CSIRT establishment projects all around the world

Experience working for international organisations (World Bank, NATO, the EU,) and public sector (LTU MoD, Crisis Management Bureau)

Certified SOC CMM Assessor

Trainer at SECO Institute and ITU training academy - Crisis Management Foundation course

Regular speaker and author of various cybersecurity capacity building best practice publications

Professional background

My capacity building/CSIRT projects



- Serbia
- Qatar
- Ukraine
- Greece (ENISA)
- Serbia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- North Macedonia
- Saudi Arabia
- Switzerland
- Bangladesh
- Sri Lanka
- Equador
- The Bahamas
- Bhutan
- Tajikistan
- Albania
- Kyrgyzstan
- Mongolia
- Rwanda
- Togo
- Benin
- Cote D'Ivoire
- Mauritania
- São Tomé and Príncipe
- Gambia
- Senegal
- Cape Verde
- Malawi
- Lithuania
- Armenia
- Bhutan

Project geography

FOCUS

Cybersecurity operations build-out, incident detection and handling, establishment and support of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) and Security Operation Centres (SOCs), and cyber capacity enhancement for organisations, sectors, and nations.

CUSTOMERS

Governments, public, and private sector organisations.



We are based in
Lithuania



CSIRT/SOC establishment and modernisation projects

National level

Malta: The National CSIRT modernisation (*on-going*)
The Bahamas: The National CIRT establishment (*on-going*)
Malawi: The National CERT establishment
Barbados: The National CSIRT modernisation
Kenya: The National CSIRT modernisation
Afghanistan: Assessment of current maturity of AF-CERT and the design of way forward
Cyprus: National CSIRT establishment
Bhutan: National CIRT development
Bangladesh: BGD e-Gov CIRT establishment

Sectorial level

Kosovo: E-CERT Sectorial CSIRT for energy sector
Egypt: EG-FinCIRT Sectorial CSIRT at Central Bank of Egypt
Nigeria: Cybersecurity Fusion Centre Capacity Building for the Central Bank of Nigeria
Uganda: Design for the sectorial C-SOC under the Uganda Bankers' Association

Organisational level

Peru: Secure soft SOC maturity assessment
South Africa: Growing cybersecurity maturity for the UCT

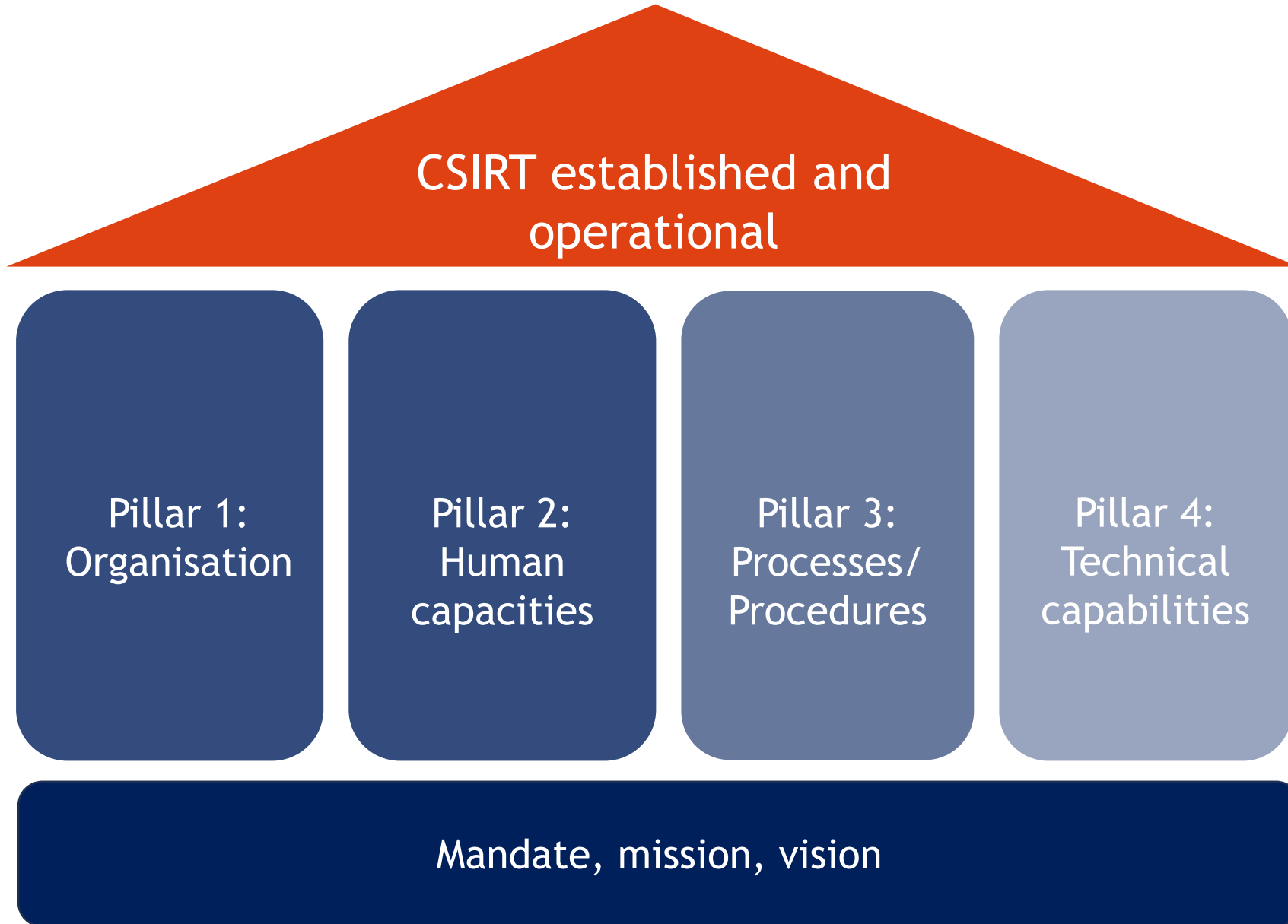
Training courses under ITU Academy

CSIRT/SOC establishment and modernisation
Incident response practice



> 100 attendees, 30 nationalities

Key pillars



Pillar 1: Organisation



Clear authority, legally defined powers



Established governance structure:

- ✓ Hosting organization
- ✓ Reporting structure



Sustainable funding model

Pillar 2: Human capacities



Hiring skilled and competent staff



Staff training plan:

- ✓ Hosting organization
- ✓ Reporting structure



Staff retention plan

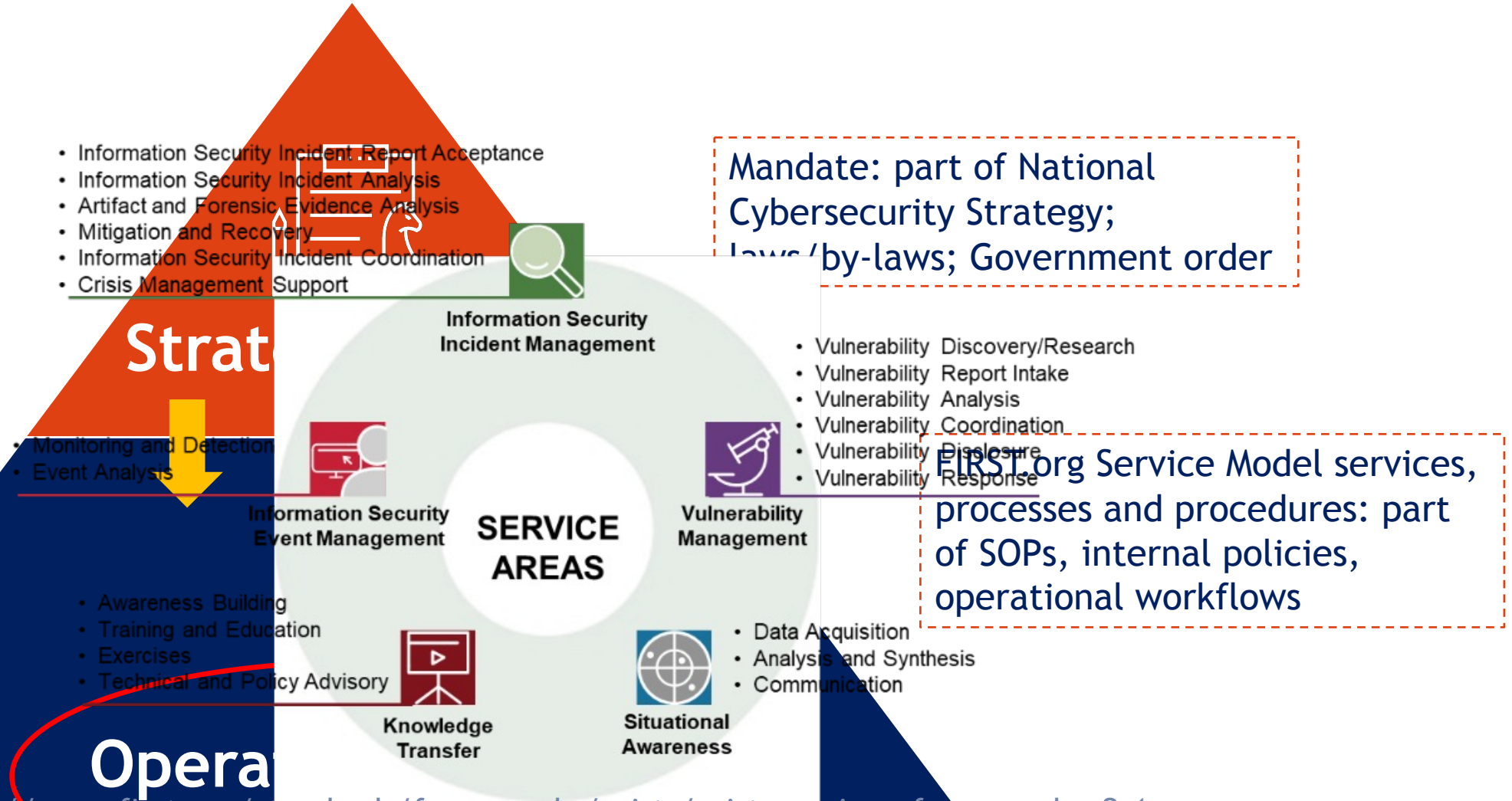
NIST Special Publication 800-181
Revision 1

Workforce Framework for Cybersecurity (NICE Framework)



Roles and Competencies
Within the Context of the
CSIRT Services Framework

Pillar 3: Operational Processes and Procedures



https://www.first.org/standards/frameworks/csirts/csirt_services_framework_v2.1

Pillar 4: Technical capabilities

Automation in CSIRTs:

- Security monitoring workflows
- Incident management workflows
- Vulnerability management workflows
- Threat intelligence workflows
- Digital forensics and artifact analysis workflows
- Awareness, training and risk analysis workflows
- Infrastructure management workflows

